

White Satin Flour

When you consider the high price of beans and the prospects of high prices of all food stuffs the coming year, would it not be a good idea to buy a barrel of White Satin Flour manufactured from the old wheat?

Your grocer sells it.

E. Crosby & Co.

TODAY! Princess Theatre

WM. A. BRADY
PRESENTS

Mollie King

—IN—
Fate's Boomerang

A story of an unusual man, a charming girl and a railroad job. A wholesome picture for sweethearts, old and young.

ALSO

The Mysteries of Myra

Matinee 2.30 Evening 7.15-8.45

Admission—Adults 10c
Children 5c

**TOMORROW
Madam Olga Petrova**

—IN—
The Metro Production

The Soul Market

The statutory speech of the screen in a production portraying that the twentieth century Broadway resembles ancient Babylon in the buying and selling of women. The methods used appear almost as crude as those practiced in the earlier periods.

WHAT WE DO

We call for your family washing. We wash all your clothes. We iron all of your flat pieces. We dry the remaining pieces. We return your wash promptly. We charge for all this only 3 cents per pound, provided your wash weighs 25 pounds or over. If you have not already received one of our new family wash lists, call for one at once, as you cannot afford to have your washing done elsewhere.

Washings taken Monday returned by Wednesday. Washings taken Tuesday returned by Thursday. Washings taken later than Tuesday, returned at our convenience.

Brattleboro Steam Laundry

W. K. SPARKS, Prop.
Phone 72 36 Flat St.

SCOTT FARM
E. C. TENNEY, Manager
PURE VERMONT MAPLE SYRUP
Blue Ribbon Guernsey Butter
VISITORS WELCOME AT ALL TIMES
TEL. 227-Y

Ladies' and Gent's Clothes
Repaired, Cleaned and Pressed
Ideal Dry Cleaning Co.
61 ELLIOT STREET, BRATTLEBORO
Tel. 386-M Paristan Method

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Bellows Falls, Vt., Depot Restaurant.
Bertoline & Bertoline, F. C. Winnewisser.
Windsor, Vt., Windsor Restaurant.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1916.

WILLIAMS INTERROGATED AGAIN

The Morrisville Messenger of Wednesday, July 26, contains the following editorial:

"Will the Bennington Banner or the Rutland Herald, et al., please state who has made any charges against Senator Page's banking methods, bank advertising, etc., and where and when. We have only seen an unsigned letter in a small local paper, insinuating by questions, etc., something of the kind."

"Neither the Herald nor the Banner would print such a letter. Both would require the author to sign his name and print the letter, if at all, over that signature."

"So would most reputable newspapers."

"Why dignify such scurrilous communications by editorial notice?"

"Had anything, of the sort intimated, ever been done we know State Bank Commissioner Williams would have spoken right out in meeting."

"It implies that he does not know his business or is not doing his duty as bank commissioner."

"His reports show absolutely nothing against this bank or its president."

"Dirty politics" is all there is to it."

Several of the newspapers in the state have made editorial reference to certain current charges concerning Senator Page and the methods he employs in running his bank. It is alleged that the advertising which he has been circulating has been misleading in that it has given depositors of the bank and citizens of the state to understand that their deposits in Senator Page's bank were all invested in Vermont, while it is a fact that a very large portion of the funds belonging to residents of the state and deposited in Mr. Page's bank are in fact invested outside Vermont. Frank C. Williams, bank commissioner, has been repeatedly asked to state the facts so the people might know the truth. So far he has not seen fit to reply to the questions which have been asked him. The people are entitled to know the truth, and we should suppose that the bank and Senator Page himself would urge Mr. Williams to inform the public.

Whatever the truth may be about the advertising, it is generally understood by men in banking circles that for some time Senator Page used his bank and certain other banks as a medium to avoid the payment of local taxes on bank stock. The rumor is also current that some of the directors of the Lamont County Savings Bank & Trust company have endorsed or guaranteed the payment of several hundred thousands of dollars worth of the bank's loans, invested in out of the state mortgages. It is suggested that the fact that these out-of-the-state loans are endorsed or guaranteed by the directors of the bank, or others, is the basis for Senator Page advertising that all investments of his bank were made in Vermont.

To what extent is it lawful for directors of this bank to become endorsers and guarantors, Mr. Williams? Does such a situation exist, or has it existed? Is there no limit to the liability which a director of a bank may incur with his own institution?

The Morrisville Messenger, speaking for Senator Page, recently denied that his bank had advertised "all investments in Vermont" since Senator Page went to Washington. The Messenger is mistaken, for in the fall of 1912, an advertisement appeared in which Sen-

ator Page undertook to answer a criticism of his banking methods made by the late John H. Senter of Montpelier, before the Farmer's club of the legislature, as we remember it. In this long drawn-out defense of his bank and his banking methods, Mr. Page says that "aside from funds deposited on call in New York and Boston, this bank has never loaned a dollar since its organization, except on Vermont security, or on paper guaranteed by a first class Vermont name or names."

Is this true, Mr. Williams? The Morrisville Messenger challenges the papers to state who has made any charges against Senator Page's banking methods, bank advertising, etc., and where and when. We accept the challenge, and refer the Messenger to the public criticism made by Mr. Senter before the Farmer's club of the Vermont legislature, which criticism was quite generally commented on and to the extent that, as above suggested, Senator Page thought it wise to undertake to answer it in the advertisement referred to.

John H. Senter made the charges against Senator Page's banking methods, bank advertising, etc. He made these charges before a legislative Farmer's club at Montpelier in the fall of 1912. Does that answer your question?

The Morrisville Messenger also suggests that the bank commissioner would have spoken right out in meeting if anything of the sort intimated ever had been done, and that his failure to speak out in meeting implies that he does not know his business or is not doing his duty as bank commissioner. Have you done your duty Mr. Williams? Was Mr. Senter's criticism justified or not?

At the time Mr. Senter made his criticism, and subsequently thereto, rumor was current to the effect that certain banks and individuals had made a practise of using each other to cover their bank stock and to avoid taxation, and Senator Page's bank, and he himself were mentioned among others as offenders. Is this true, Mr. Williams, that you issued a circular letter to the banks criticising these practises and notified the banks and individuals that such practises must stop?

Was Mr. Senter justified in the criticism which he made? Are current rumors correct, and what is the truth Mr. Williams?

The Rutland Herald gave a contribution to history yesterday by stating that Mrs. Salina Ranney, who died in Poultney Sunday, "lived for years in the old Horace Greeley birthplace." This will probably be news in New Hampshire, where a monument in the town of Amherst marks the birthplace of the thunder of New York newspaperdom. Greeley worked in a country newspaper office in Poultney in his boyhood, and went from that town to New York, where he established the New York Tribune.

Automobile Licenses.

(St. Johnsbury Caledonian.)

The point which The Reformer wishes to emphasize is that licenses are granted in Vermont on a very superficial application. There is no test applied to see whether the driver is proficient. We believe many persons get licenses who know nothing about the mechanism of a car. When you stop to think of the automobile as a complicated machine capable of a speed almost equal to that of a locomotive then you have a slight realization of the danger. The locomotive engineer, who drives over smooth rails and who is not called upon to turn out for other machines or make sharp curves where the course in front of him is hidden, is obliged to serve an apprenticeship of years before he has the right to drive a "car." But old men in their dotage, young men in nonage and giddy girls who do not know a carburetor from a monkey wrench, get licenses to run automobiles over the public highways, where they meet other conveyances almost every minute. In Massachusetts and New Hampshire an operator's license is not granted until the applicant has passed a severe examination, operating a car under all sorts of conditions under the eye of a trained inspector. The persons who want licenses in Vermont ought to practice on fair ground tracks and private roads until they are qualified to pass a reasonably rigid examination.

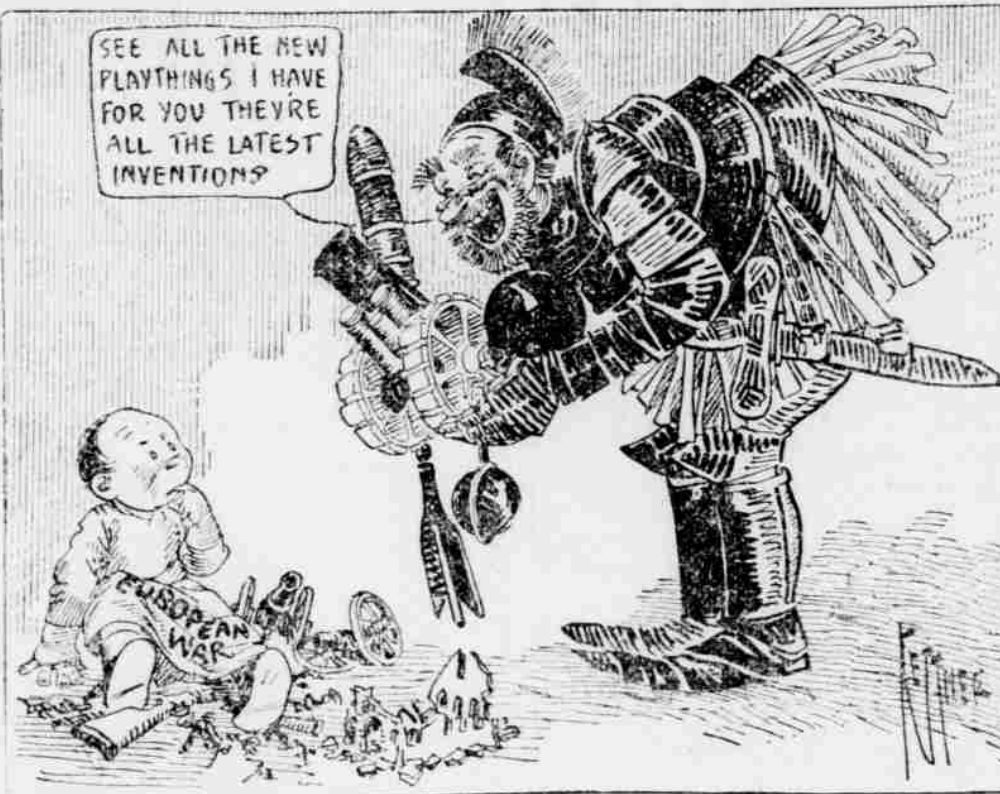
We agree with what The Brattleboro Reformer says about more stringent requirements for a license to operate an automobile. The automobiles are so thick on the highways today that the driver of a car is required nearly every minute to exercise skill and caution in passing a team or another automobile. The operator should have the skill and the experience that will teach him caution before he is allowed to run a car alone on the public highways.

We have heard another suggestion concerning automobile licenses that seems to have some merit. That is after a proper examination give a man a license for a term of five years instead of one year. There is a considerable bother and expense in applying for a license each year and in the granting and distribution of them by the secretary of state. If a proper examination could be made and a person proven he was competent to operate an automobile it would seem a sensible thing to grant him a license for a term of years.

Of course there should be the right to revoke his license at any time for cause and one cause that should never fail is the operation of an automobile while under the influence of liquor. An intoxicated man upon his feet is a nuisance but in an automobile he is a positive menace to every one he meets.

Being popular consists largely in remembering what to forget.

HIS SECOND ANNIVERSARY



RANN-DOM REELS

by Howard L. Rann
"of shoes-and ships -and sealing wax-of cabbages-& kings"

CHURCH-GOING

Church-going is an old-fashioned habit which would be more useful if it had the long, wiry roots of the alfalfa plant. The trouble with so much modern church-going is that it doesn't strike deep enough to get people out to the divine service on a rainy Sunday, while the golf links and the ball game will drag them from home in the face of a cloudburst.

Years ago one of the most popular ways of spending Sunday was to go to church and listen to a sermon with a wainspring longer than a Waterbury watch. Nobody stayed away from church on Sunday morning unless he was totally paralyzed or the church had been burned down the night before. In those days church-going was a duty which nobody could escape unless he had contracted diphtheria in both tonsils, and as a result the minister was not obliged to look into the faces of cold, empty pews and yawning profiles, as is so often the case today. There was a great deal of whole-souled church-going in this country up to the time when the instalment plan automobile rose above the surrounding scenery and began to consume gasoline, tires and storage batteries in rank profusion.

There is something about an automobile which removes a man's mind from the church and everything else except the cost of upkeep. After an active church-goer has owned an automobile for a week and come in contact with its massive and senseless appetite, he will be in no frame of mind to go to church and greet the semi-annual missionary collection. He will be more inclined to retire to some quiet nook and finger his check stubs with a trembling hand. Although every inducement is being held out to increase church-going, it is not necessary to reserve seats in advance. The church attendant is now offered filtered music by a determined solo quartet and the sermon has been boiled down until it is a mere skeleton of the old-time discourse with self-winding attachment. In the evening there are free motion-pictures and a cornet solo, and yet people prefer to stay away and listen to the music of a grumbling clutch. If people would do their job better after the morning service they would be better prepared to meet the shifting scenes of life, especially when they shift into an open ditch at forty-five miles an hour.

(Protected by The Adams Newspaper Service)

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

by MARY GRAHAM BONNER

WEEDS AND FLOWERS.

"The Elves," commenced Daddy, "were playing in a Garden one morning just at the break of day when all the Flowers were opening their sleepy heads, and the ones which had not been sleeping were looking about them more brightly than ever."

"Good morning, Flowers," said the Elves. "Fine day, nice sun, good warm breeze too—not one of those cross, cool little breezes we dislike so much."

Yes, we're sure you think it's a nice day. You must think so because of the best frocks you are wearing today. Such glorious colors! You're all in your best! What's up today, Flowers? A festival of some sort?

"The Flowers nodded their heads and smiled and waved about in the warm breeze. But the Elves heard some very strange sounds—they did not quite talk like the Flowers—for to the Elves and Fairies, you know, there is a Flower language, and a Flower's way of talking."

"What could these other sounds mean?" they asked each other. "We'll tell you," said these voices. "We're the Weeds. And some of us are beautiful, but all of us are strong. Yes, we're so strong that no matter how they try to dig us up and throw us away we're up again in no time. We're little fighters—yes, we are. We have our Army headquarters. Indeed we do! And our Generals are very fine. They're the great, tall Weeds you often see and my, but it's hard to get them out of the earth. If they are beaten more Generals take their places for the motto of the Weeds is, 'We'll always be strong—there will always be Weeds.'"

"And so they chatted on. The Elves were very much interested, but still they couldn't quite see when the Weeds were doing so much talking and bragging how the Flowers could seem so happy."

"So they whispered to the Flower very gently: 'Tell us, Flowers, why are you so happy?'"

"Then in lovely, soft rustling voices they said: 'We are going to have a Book writ-

ten about us today. Yes, a real Book, and our pictures are going to be painted. We're very proud and happy. We have a Mistress who comes out every morning and most of the day she is with us. She bends over us and digs up the earth around us so it is nice and soft and comfortable. And every evening after Mr. Sun has gone to bed she gives us cool drinks of water."

"It was only yesterday she told us that some Noble Growup was going to write a Book about us and call it 'The Ideal Garden.' We think that ideal means something like perfect—anyway it's something extremely nice. And so she has been making us ready for the Book. Oh, we're very proud indeed."

"But what about the Weeds?" asked the Elves.

"Well," the Flowers continued, "our Mistress says she sometimes can't help thinking many of the Weeds are pretty. And though sometimes they crowd us out of our Homes, and are rather rude, we feel sorry for them. It's hard to always have to fight for a Home instead of being looked after as we are—we have our Homes fixed up for us each day. But then, of course the Book won't say anything about Weeds!"

"The next day again came the Elves to ask the Flowers about the Book."

"Yes," they whispered, "it will be a beautiful Book. The Noble Growup who is to write it talked to our Mistress and told her she was going to say a word for all of us and put in most lovely pictures—all in the colors we wear."

"And then the queer sounds came again, and the Weeds spoke up: 'Yes, and we're going to have a Chapter about us. We don't quite understand yet what a Chapter is—but it's a good deal—we're sure of that. The Growup told our Mistress that she was going to say something about pretty Weeds in a Garden—that are almost as pretty as Flowers.'"

"The Weeds were so happy because now they were not only proud of their wonderful Armies but they had been called pretty and were going to be put in a Garden Book."

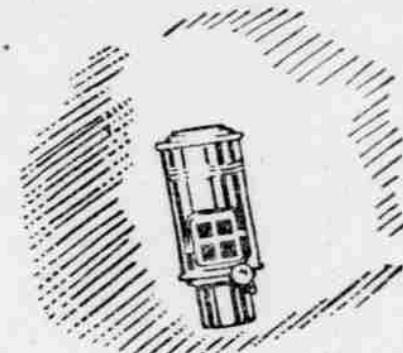
"Well," said the Elves, "so you are all happy! And we can't help saying ourselves that some of the Weeds in this Garden are pretty—very pretty and we like you all—Flowers and Weeds."

Sometimes a cigar draws better than the actor it is named after.

NEW PERFECTION KITCHEN PRIMER

PAGE 6

LESSON 3



What Have We Here?

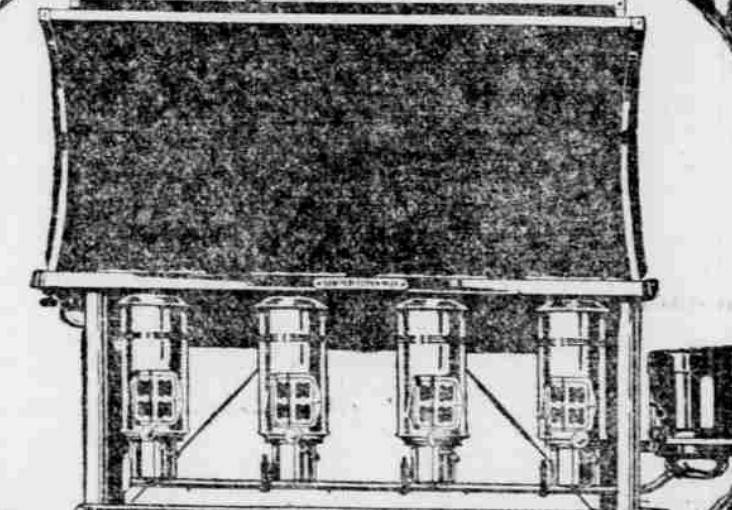
It is a chimney. But haven't I seen it before? Yes, it is part of the New Perfection Oil Cook Stove, which is now serving over 2,000,000 homes. It is an important part, too, for this long blue chimney makes the New Perfection odorless, smokeless, and trouble-proof.

Like a gas stove? Better, in some ways. It's less expensive—burns only about six cents worth of kerosene a day. And it's portable—you can do your cooking wherever it is most convenient.

1916 model New Perfections have the new patented reversible glass reservoir and many other improvements. They are sold in 1, 2, 3, and 4-burner sizes by dealers everywhere.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Principal Offices
New York Albany
Buffalo Boston



LOOK FOR THE LONG BLUE CHIMNEY

WHEN TRAVELING, USE

Travelers' Checks

They are SAFER than MONEY and are ACCEPTED in ALL PARTS of the WORLD. We can furnish you with them.

We also issue FOREIGN MONEY ORDERS, payable in the city where your friends live.

Vermont National Bank

BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT



Poverty breeds discontent, whereas a surplus fund inspires confidence and confidence means success. Have you a surplus fund? One dollar is sufficient to start one at this bank.

BRATTLEBORO TRUST COMPANY